

D1 conclude
second primary coil are interconnected at a power supply point which supplies a power supply voltage, and in which the network coupler comprises a secondary coil by means of which data can be coupled into or out of the two lines of the network, and in which the two primary coils and the secondary coil of a core are magnetically coupled together. The two first and second primary coils which have the same resistance or impedance are used, on the one hand, for coupling out energy from the two lines of the network. This is effected symmetrically, i.e. currents which flow in response to the coupling-out of energy are divided into equal currents on the two lines.

Page 2, paragraph 5, replace with:

D2
To achieve the symmetrical coupling-out as described above, the two primary coils are advantageously formed in such a way that a current flowing through the power supply point is divided into two equally large currents flowing in the two lines of the network. In the simplest case, this can be achieved by manufacturing the windings of the same material and giving them the same cross-section, length and the same number of turns.

Page 2, paragraph 6, replace with:

D3
The ratio of turns between the number of turns of the primary coils and the number of turns of the secondary coil defines the voltage ratio of the differential voltage at the terminals of the secondary coil. It has been proved to be advantageous, as in a further embodiment of the invention that the secondary coil has a higher number of turns than the primary coils.

Page 3, paragraph 1, replace with:

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A further advantageous construction of the coils is that they are provided as a printed circuit on a two-layer plate on which both the two primary coils and the secondary coils are printed as